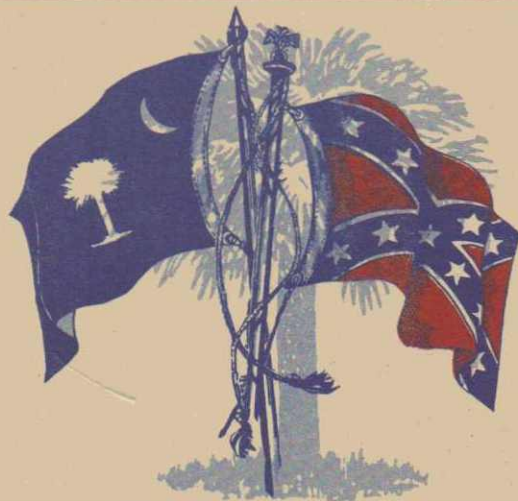


THE PALMETTO PARTISAN

South Carolina Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans



"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans,
we will submit the vindication of the
cause for which we fought. To your
strength will be given the defense of
the Confederate soldier's good name,
the guardianship of his history."

Lt. General Stephen B. Lee
Confederate States of America

VOLUME 4

MARCH/APRIL 1986

NUMBER 2



On April 12, 1986 State Commander Jack Marlar of the S.C.V. and U.D.C. President Mrs. Ray Hunter placed a wreath at the memorial to Confederate defenders of Fort Sumter. This ceremony was conducted by Commander Dan Ravenel (on left) of the Charleston Camp during commemoration of the 125th anniversary of the firing on Fort Sumter, and was in conjunction with the State Convention of the S.C.V. A report on which is contained within.

CAMP NEWS

A digest of dispatches
from the field.

Anderson - The March meeting consisted of a program brought by Lt. Cmdr. Dr. Hugh Vincent on Johnson Haygood and his brigade the 1st S.C. Infantry. Dr. Vincent had five great-great-uncles in Co. F of Haygoods Brigade, and his great-grandmother made the flag for Battery Wagner on Morris Island where the brigade was stationed for a time.

A later war was the topic at the April meeting when Major Jerry Wilson of Iva spoke on Vietnam. A native of Lancaster he retired after 21 years as a Marine flyer. He is credited with the second highest kill ratio of all pilots in that war.

Mjr. Wilson flew 215 missions and performed what must be the most incredible feat of the war - he dropped a bomb down a well not once but twice. The Vietcong had been using the well as a tunnel entrance.

Camden - At a meeting on March 18 Lt. Cmdr. Cullen Capehart presented a program on the WBTS Medical Service. His presentation was limited due to time and he may make an encore.

The camp also met April 15 with a program arranged by Cmdr. Capehart. The camp also organized a living history display during the Palmetto Balloon Classic, May 2-4 in historic Camden. They have also prepared a display for the local archives.

Charleston - The April meeting was held at the home of Compatriot Paul Trouche III, on Broad St. Cpt. Robert Klumb gave an excellent talk on the Conf. Signal Corps.

May 10 the camp met for Memorial Day.

Columbia - Cpt. Thaddeus Raines, one of the camps Real Sons, provided the program during the meeting in the Clariosophic Hall at U.S.C.

The Anglo-Saxon and Celtic heritage of the South was the subject in May when Mr. Ed Thomas spoke.

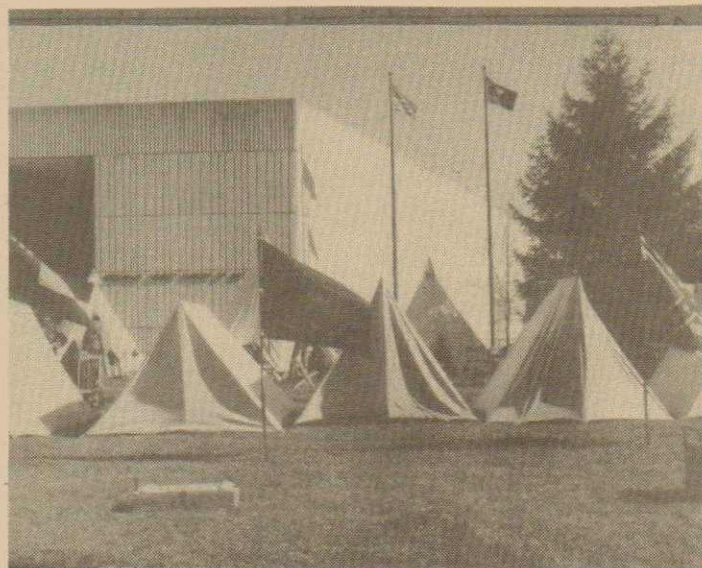
Florence - In May Dr. James Daniels Pres. of Coker College, gave an outstanding presentation on the causes of the war and discussed the institution of slavery and its influence on the South and the nation, in the years before the war.

Bob Stevens of Darlington presented a program centered around the notes he inherited from his ancestor Captain William Henry Edwards who was a company Commander in the 17th Regiment, S.C. Volunteers. He traced the history of the 17th and reviewed information in the books he has completed and is currently working on.

Greenville - In March Cpt. Al Stokes of the Palmetto Sharpshooters visited and gave an insightful talk on the way Southern history is presented in the states textbooks.

At the April meeting Professor from Bob Jones University spoke on "Southern Warriors: The Christianity of the Men Who Wore the Gray". His talk told how the religious conviction of the Southern soldier gave him "dying grace", and "produced fearless warriors."

The 16th Regiment also presented a living history during Greenville's 300th anniversary celebration. During this time the camp distributed over 500 pamphlets about the S.C.V.



Living history on Greenvilles Heritage Green.

YOUR CONFEDERATE ANCESTOR

Lest we forget.

Nathaniel Austin, III - Great-great-great-great Uncle of John Dobbins of the Palmetto Sharp Shooters Camp in Anderson. Nathaniel Austin was a Lieutenant in Co. E., 14 S.C. Infantry. On the second day of the Battle of Gettysburg, he was mortally wounded and was removed from the field to a hospital where he died a few days later. Twenty, or more, years later the owner of a farm near the battlefield advertised in a Charleston newspaper that the body of Dr. Nathaniel Austin, with those of a number of other South Carolinians had been located and would be shipped to relatives so desiring. His body was returned to his native state and buried at Charleston, South Carolina.

Lt. Austin was the son of Walter Manning Austin of Greenville Co.. His grandfather, Nathaniel Austin, Jr. was Quartermaster Sgt. in the Little River Regiment commanded by Col. James Williams in the Revolutionary War. His great-grandfather, Nathaniel Austin, I, was a Captain of an Infantry Company in General Pickens Brigade in the Revolution.

Nathaniel Austin was one of the first settlers in what is now Greenville Co. coming from Virginia in 1761.

Lt. Austin was a medical doctor having received his formal medical training at the Medical College of Charleston. He was married to Laura Camilla Barksdale of Laurens Co. on April 25, 1861. One son, Walter Nathaniel Austin was born to them.

William Robert Seawright - Great-great-great-great Uncle of John Dobbins, Seawright enrolled in the Confederate Army on March 7, 1862 at Camp Morrison, Paulding Co., Georgia, in the town of Dallas. The next day he was elected Captain of the Company. The unit was originally known as Captain Seawright's Company, Lt. Col. Morrisons Battalion of Georgia Cavalry. Later, it was changed to Co. D, First Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, Cavalry Crews Brigade, Allen's Division, Wheeler's Corps, Army of the Tennessee. It was organized as such on May 28, 1862. Captains Seawright's career in the Confederate Army was cut short some 45 days after this organization; as he is listed as being killed in action on July 13 1862 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Captain Seawright was born in 1832 in Abbeville Co., the son of Andrew and Sarah Jane Gilmer Seawright.

Seawright's great-grandfather, James Stevenson of Abbeville, served as a Second Lieutenant in the Little River Volunteer Militia in the Revolutionary War. He was also a Captain under General Frances Marion in 1781 - 1782.

ETCETERA

As we go to press Com. Jack Marlar has announced that a new camp is being chartered in Lancaster, South Carolina. The camp will be named for Witherspoon Barns a Colonel in the Confederate Army and a member of the Confederate States Congress.

The compatriots plan to meet on the third tuesday of every month, at the Western Siz-ziling on the By-pass in Lancaster.

The official Charter should be issued sometime in June or July. For more information contact Terry Gardener or W.C.Carnes at 285 - 5183.

All Compatriots are reminded that the Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp No. 1428 will be having Wilson Orr Speak on the Battle of Gettysburg. This the camps prime meeting of the year. The meeting will take place in Anderson. For more information and for ticket reservations contact Dan Snipes at 261 - 6660.

STATE CONVENTION

CHARLESTON, S.C.-

The annual convention of the South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans convened on April 12, in the 126th year since secession. The convention assembled at the Charleston Yacht Club in Charleston, South Carolina, and was hosted by the officers and gentlemen of the Fort Sumter Camp.

Commander Daniel Ravenel, serving as presiding officer, called the convention to order and called on Father James Bach to deliver the invocation. Presentation of the colors was conducted by the Ball Batton Company - Color Guard Washington Light Infantry. The conventioners then pledge allegiance to the flags of the United States of America, the sovereign state of South Carolina, and the Confederate States of America, and sang one verse of "Dixie".

Commander Ravenel welcomed Mrs. Ray Hunter, State President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, as the convention's honored guest. He then called for

messages and reports. At this time compatriot Dinty Moore of the 16th S.C. Reenactment read the minutes of the last meeting. As there were no additions or corrections the chair ruled them correct as read. The convention then heard a representative from each camp report on the activities of their respective camps. This proved to be a good opportunity for delegates to learn about activities of other camps and also get some good ideas to take back with them. Mrs. Hunt then brought greetings from the U.D.C. and addressed the convention concerning the "daughters" activities.

Jack E. Marlar, State Commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, delivered the State of the State address saying that the division was healthy and growing. State Commander of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars Ed Crosby reported during his State of the State address that the M.O.S.B. was becoming more active and had several good prospects for new camps in the state.

"Palmetto Partisan" editor Bill Cross reported on the progress of this publication noting that it has been twice awarded by the National organization. Mr. Cross was roundly congratulated by the assembly for his efforts.

"Progressing slowly but surely" was how Jim Fox described the work the Regimental Histories Book Committee. This project, which is chaired by Mr. Fox, will provide a lasting testimony of those South Carolinians who served the cause of Southern Independence. The Save the Flag Committee, which is charged with actively supporting the display of

the Confederate flag (especially over the Capitol Dome), is without a committee chairman and Commander Marlar asked for a volunteer to take up this important duty.

When new business was called for compatriot Earl Barnett, Commander of the 16th S.C. Regiment made a motion which would require the "Palmetto Partisan" to publish the State Division Financial Report. After a brief discussion the motion was ruled accepted by acclamation.

Compatriot W. C. Smith and M.O.S.B. Commander Ed Crosby were honored during the convention. Joe Taylor of the Maxcy Gregg Chapter presented both of the gentlemen with certificates issued by the Commander-in-Chief.

The convention's attention then turned to the election of officers. First to be considered was the office of State Commander. The meeting was opened for nominations with J. J. Mahoney nominating Jack Marlar for another term. W. C. Smith was nominated by Joe Taylor.

Each candidate was given the opportunity to speak to the



Presiding Officer Daniel Ravenel



Lt. Commander Charles E. Barnett

*Delegates elect
state officers.*

assembly for five minutes. Mr. Marlar cited his record of service as State Commander and especially his leadership of the opposition to the National Headquarters site of Franklin, Tennessee. Mr. Smith called for a return to the organization's constitution and for a non-consecutive two-year term for state officers. He further called for Brigade Commanders to be elected rather than appointed.

After the speeches Mr. Ravenel announced that voting would be according to the National Electoral System with each camp casting one vote for every ten registered members. The delegates

were then given a fifteen minute conference period.

When the conference period had expired and the convention recalled to order the vote was taken. Jack Marlar was re-elected with twenty-six votes to five votes for W. C. Smith.

For the office of Lt. Commander, W. C. Smith nominated Charles E. Barnett and Raphael Jones was nominated by his compatriots in the Fort Sumter. The delegates were again given a fifteen minute conference period. After the re-call to order the vote was taken. Mr. Barnett was elected with seventeen votes to fourteen votes for Mr. Jones.

In unrelated business the presiding officer recognized Thaddeus Raines as the only Real Son at the convention. He also recognized Mr. Earl Crawford of the Texas-based Confederate Air Force (a group which flies WWII era combat aircraft), and encouraged them to "fly-by" the National Convention in Columbia, S.C. in 1988.

After lunch Mr. Jack Leland, esquire, delivered a spirited lecture on the Gullah traditions of Charleston. All other business concluded, the convention concluded sine die.



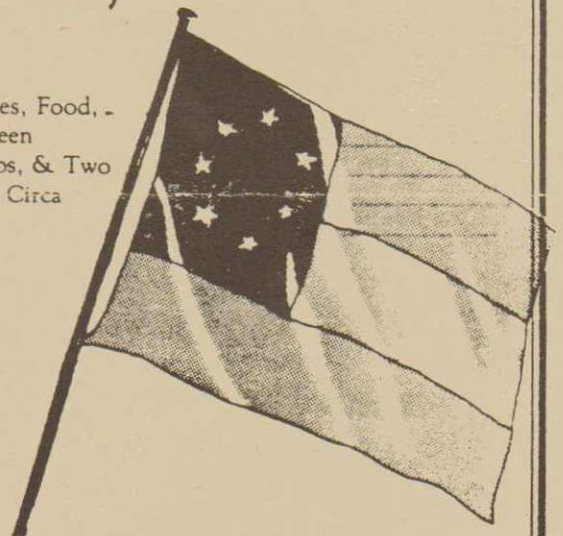
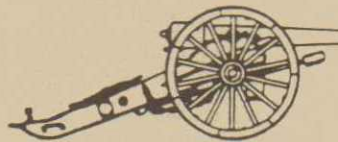
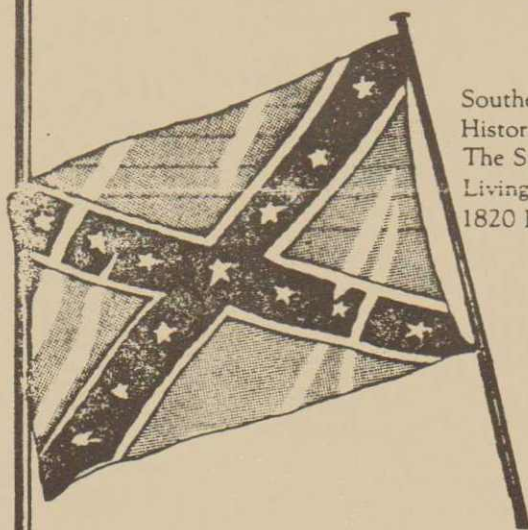
Joe Taylor (center) presents certificates to W.C. Smith (left) and Ed Crosby.

Southern Heritage Day & Battle of Owens Farm Saturday, June 14, 1986



"A day for the whole family featuring:"

Southern Arts, Crafts, Antiques, Collectables, Food, -
Historic & Geneological Groups, War Between
The States Reenactors, Living History Camps, & Two
Living History Battles all on the setting of a Circa
1820 Plantation.



Date & Times:

Gates will open June 14, 1986 at 9:00 AM and close at
4:00 PM. Admission \$1.00, children under six FREE.

Location:

From Columbia follow Hwy 215 toward Monticello. Take
Hwy 269 toward Winnsboro and follow the signs to Road
54.

Skirmish:

A reenactment of Battle at Owens' Farm will be performed by the units attending.

Drills:

Infantry & artillery will perform drills throughout the day. An award will be presented to the most authentic re-enactment unit.

Raffle:

A drawing will be held for an authentic War Between the States Enfield Rifle. Tickets will be available prior to drawing.

Sale:

A variety of relics and collectables will be for sale as well as a booth specializing in War Between the States era paintings and prints.

Exhibits:

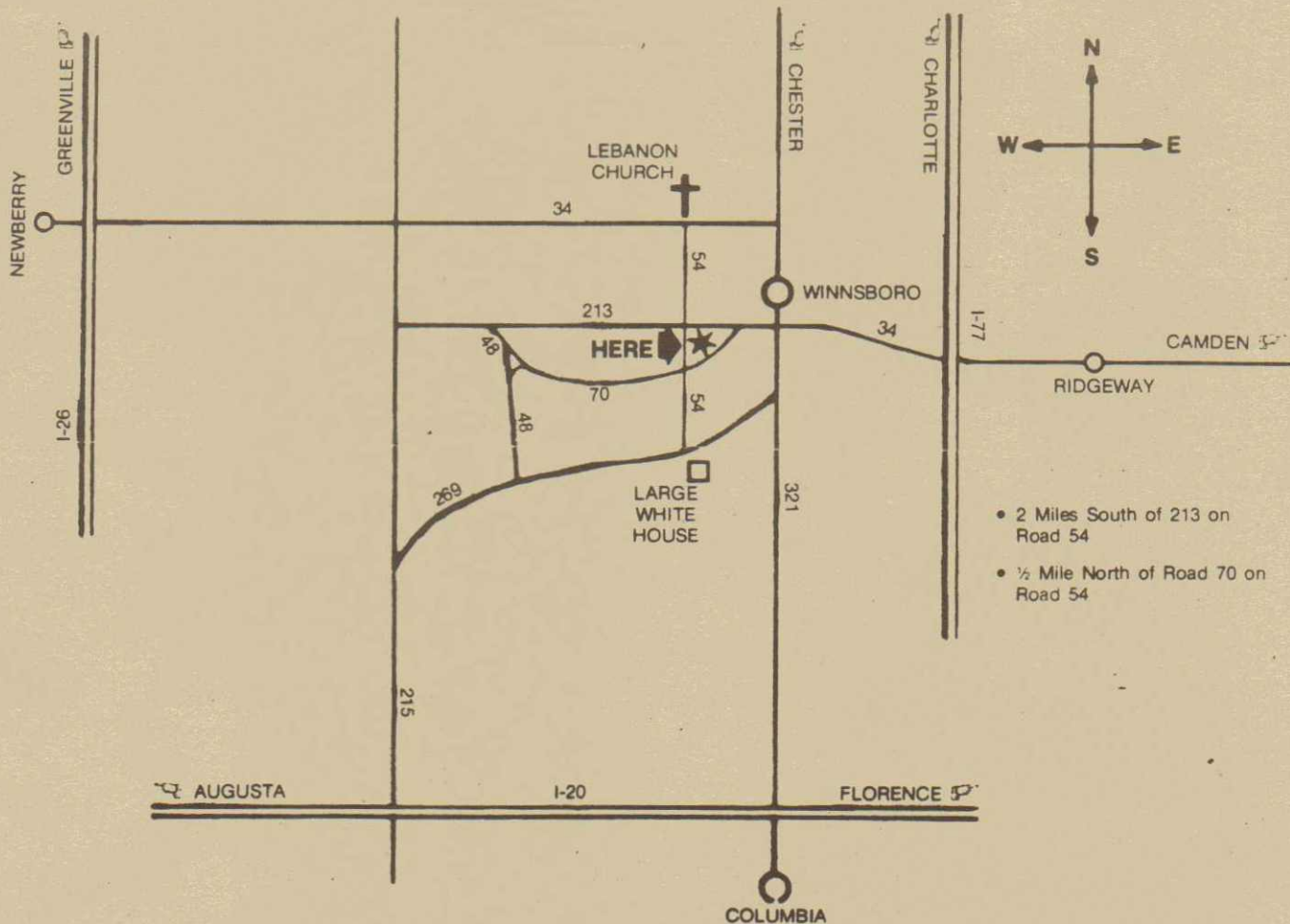
There will be exhibits of War Between the States era relics and collectables by several collectors and museums.

Sponsored by:
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Wade Hampton Camp 273

and

Military Order of The Stars & Bars
Maxey Gregg Chapter

Lord Manor Plantation



For Information, write to:

124 Cornish Way
Lexington, SC 29072

GENERAL ORDERS

by Com. Jack E. Marlar

*Is Southern heritage doomed
to disappear into the maw
of the American melting pot.*

There is good and bad happening in regard to our efforts to preserve accuracy in Southern history. "North and South" was not enough to kick us with so we're getting another dose - "North and South II".

Without getting into a whole dissertation on the "damnyankee-hollywood" type people let us observe what someone from a different country had to say about a seven week visit to the U.S. This past summer I, and many others in the S.C.V. and P.L.A., had the pleasure and honor to meet Mr. Donald Jordan of the Confederate High Command in England. He was more than taken by our Southern hospitality and the battle reenactments. I am including his editorial from their Newsletter; you should reflect upon it at length.

Do you not agree that we must speak out, write letters, get involved and actively recruit new members or the concept of truth in Southern history is doomed? The obligation is ours' because we are Americans; more dutifully Southern Americans. If we do not heed the call you may rest assured that no one else will! You know the old saying "It is not necessary to oppose Southern history, just do nothing the liberals will do it for you." What are you going to do this year? I invite your comments.

The following is an excerpt from an editorial by Mr. Donald Jordan. ^

Only one thing marred an otherwise perfect trip, and that was the slanted view of history presented by some of the personnel of the National Park Service. At Harpers Ferry the visitor was left in no doubt that John Brown was a crusading angel or something fairly close to it. At Gettysburg; on the National Cemetery tour we were informed that "the South had started the War and was responsible for the deaths of thousands of Americans:" The Valley of Death tour yielded heroic details of all

Union units involved, but when one brave soul asked about the Confederates he was directed to a nearby sign. Slides and tapes on sale in the Visitors Center contained references to Andersonville but made no mention of the numerous Northern horror camps.

One can only wonder how long the gallant efforts of the U.D.C., S.C.V. and M.O.S.B. can prevail against the steady tide of misinformation. Is Southern heritage doomed to disappear forever into the maw of the American melting pot, to be sadly remembered by only a few eccentric groups scattered throughout the world?

EDITORS NOTE

In order to give Bill Cross some time to tend to certain personal affairs I have, for the present, accepted the responsibility of editing the "Palmetto Partisan". Therefore, any problems or complaints with the next few editions you may lay at my feet.

I hope that I can continue the high standards set by Compatriot Cross. I await your comments and suggestions.

In the service of the South,

Christopher M. Sullivan

KERSHAW PART II

*The fatal spring of 1864 brings
him many hours of high hazard.*

Col. Kershaw was given charge of, and later command of, Gen. Bonham's Brigade. When Gen. Bonham resigned to become Governor of S. C. Kershaw was promoted to Brigadier General. As a result of this move, and the many excellent results of his leadership, the Brigade became known as Kershaw's Brigade. The Army of Northern Virginia was immediately challenged by the Federals at Manassas. The Confederates met this challenge with the same tenacity they were to exhibit throughout the war.

Being neither a graduate of a military school nor a professional soldier, promotions were difficult. However, in 1864, after commanding McLaws' old division for a year, Kershaw was promoted to Major General.

Even to the objective and fair historian, it is easily apparent that Gen. Kershaw and his men were highly regarded and respected by most of their contemporaries, associates and commanding officers. Generals Lee, Longstreet, McLaws, Gregg, Jackson, Early, Beauregarde, Hill, Ewell, Stuart, Anderson, Hampton, Hood, Jenkins, Fitz-Lee, Gordon, Pickett, W. H. Fitz-Lee, Pegram, Field, Custis Lee and others regarded him and his command as a strong arm of the army.

After Manassas, Kershaw's command took a prominent and important part of some or all of the following engagements (not listed chronologically): the Peninsula, Savage Station, Fair Oaks, Williamsburg, Yorktown, Seven Pines, Seven Days, Harper's Ferry, Maryland Heights, Sharpsburg (Antietam), Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Second Manassas, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Drury's Bluff, Cold

Harbor, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Salem Church, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, defensive campaigns around Richmond and Petersburg (The Crater), the retreat towards Appomatox, Saylers Creek and surrender in April 1865. (Each of these engagements has a thrilling story.)

At Saylers Creek, four miles from Appomatox, a large gap occurred between Gordon's forces and those of Kershaw, Ewell and Custis Lee. The Federals, following closely in large masses, took quick advantage and over-ran the depleted Confederates, completely surrounding these generals and their staffs. Kershaw chose a Federal corporal to lead him to Gen. George Custer's (cavalry) headquarters. Custer accepted the surrender graciously and invited Kershaw to share his open quarters. Kershaw and his son John, who later had a long and illustrious career as rector of St. Michael's, were transferred to Fort Warren, a war prison in Boston Harbor, where he remained until August 1865. Upon Kershaw's release, he returned to Camden via Baltimore. He was reunited with his family at long last, but under economic and political conditions which would have strained a Moses. However, he immediately set about with other associates to help with the tremendous job of trying to maintain representative government in the State, in the face of the imposition of military rule by the Federal Government.

Kershaw was elected to the S.C. Senate in 1865 and in 1867, was President Pro Tempore and was a trustee of the University of South Carolina. However, the insidious Black Days of Federal

Retribution came upon the state and a majority of once-prominent citizens were disenfranchised. Kershaw was chairman of the Democratic Party and was a candidate for the U.S. Congress in 1874, but was defeated in a questionable Federally supervised election.

However, during this post-war period, better known as Reconstruction, Kershaw, Gen. J. D. Kennedy, W. M. Shannon and James Chesnut, Jr., working together with other Camden men, Wade Hampton of Columbia and many others of the state, were most instrumental in finally getting a foothold in the government of South Carolina, and in leading the state back to a very loose interpretation of "normalcy".

Joseph B. Kershaw was elected Judge of the 5th Circuit in 1877 and served until 1893. His record on the bench reflected the same regard he always had for Law, Principle, Morals and Rights. His community and state respected him and many loved and revered him. When he died in 1894 the people turned out en masse to mourn at his funeral.

He was buried at Grace Church, and since he was a beloved past State Grand Master of Masons, the Kershaw Lodge No. 29 participated at the graveside service which included a magnificent eulogy. This is the same Lodge which now owns the beautiful and historic Mills Court House, and has been continuously active since its founding.

Herein is given a few bare facts about a very few of the incidents and events in this man's life, each of which would be a story in itself. He held in high regard the people with whom he (continued on back page)

GREENVILLE CAMP

SPONSORS CONTEST

GREENVILLE, S.C.-

For the second consecutive year the 16th S.C. Regiment (Greenville Camp 1268) has sponsored a Southern Heritage Essay Contest. This contest is open to high school students in Greenville County. Winners received trophies and U.S. Savings Bonds.

The contest was started a year ago as a way to encourage students to intelligently consider the War Between the States and its concurrent implications for the South and for Southerners. It has also provided the Greenville Camp with "a highly visible influence in the community" according to Camp Commander Earl Barnett.

January 1 was selected as the starting date for the contest in order to coincide with classroom study of the war which is during the second semester of American History. The finishing date was April 2. This gave the students plenty of time to research the subject while allowing the committee enough time to judge the essays before the presentation of awards.

The contest was managed by a committee of three camp volunteers. They established the rules and judging criteria, authorized the judges and selected the topics. In this year's contest the committee picked three subjects for the students to use as a thesis. They were as follows: the Confederate Government and International Relations, a Battlefield History of the 16th S.C. Regiment and Causes of the War Between the States. By having more than one topic a student can pick a subject closer to his personal interest and it also reduces the problem of several

students having to share the same reference material.

The contest was open to all high school students in Greenville County. This included students in private schools as well as students in government schools. However, before the School District of Greenville County would allow the camp to promote this contest to its students it was required to submit a form stating all the pertinent information. This in turn had to be considered by a select committee of the school district personnel. While this process was time consuming it had to be done.

After receiving the permission of the school district the next step was to disseminate the information to the teachers who could in turn announce it to the students. In the government schools this was accomplished by delivering the necessary number of copies of the information sheets to the Social Studies Coordinator, Mrs. Jane Satterfield. According to contest chairman Chris Sullivan, Mrs. Satterfield was instrumental in the success of the contest. In the case of the private and parochial schools the committee mailed each of them the information along with a letter explaining the contest and its purpose.

In addition to this a local computer firm - Southern Data Systems, Inc. - donated time on a word processor which the committee used to send personalized letters to teachers. Every teacher who had a student participate the previous year was encouraged to do so again. All others were reminded of the contest and asked to emphasize it to their students.

The awards for the contest were as follows: first place received an engraved Carolina Cup and a one-hundred-fifty dollar Savings Bond; second place received a one-hundred dollar Savings Bond and an engraved Jefferson Cup; and third place received an engraved Jefferson Cup and a fifty dollar Savings Bond. In planning the contest the committee also recognized that the teacher would be an important influence on the students' decision to participate. So, this year the Camp provided an extra bonus by offering to pay fifty dollars to the History department of the winner's school.

By extending an award to the school the contest got better publicity and also provided the entrants with the opportunity to compete for their school as well as for themselves. With the constraints on most school budgets this prize money is a significant inducement for the teacher to encourage - and in some cases even to require - students to participate.

After all the entries had been received the committee then sorted the papers removing those which had particularly egregious errors. At this point the committee was not concerned with style or substance but with the technicalities of the essay. The papers which survived this cut were then submitted for judging. It was at this point that the papers were considered for their originality of approach and depth of research.

Out of twenty-seven entries from six different high schools the judging panel selected three prize winners. According to Mr. Sullivan, "there were several very good papers. However, there

There cannot be a more important battleground for Southern history than the classrooms of our state.

were also several very bad ones."

For instance, one student apparently became confused between the Confederate States of America and the Articles of Confederation and wrote that "the Confederate Government was not a total failure. It established a new nation and it held together for nearly a decade.". Another essayist felt that "The North sustained its people better than the South.". He also claimed that without slavery the South was "nothing" and that "Ironically, our country has prospered every (sic) since slavery was abolished.". In a paper citing slavery as the cause of the War, the student's thesis was supported by a hideous portrayal of slave life. To wit, "The slaves were badly treated. Some slaves were forced to separate from their family (sic). Most slaves worked all day on the field. If they mess

(sic) up or do (sic) something wrong, they would get whipped or beaten. Sometimes they would be beaten for no reason. They were also poorly taken care of. Some lived in a crowded mud house with only one room, and some were barely fed and had to wear about one or two sets of clothes for years."

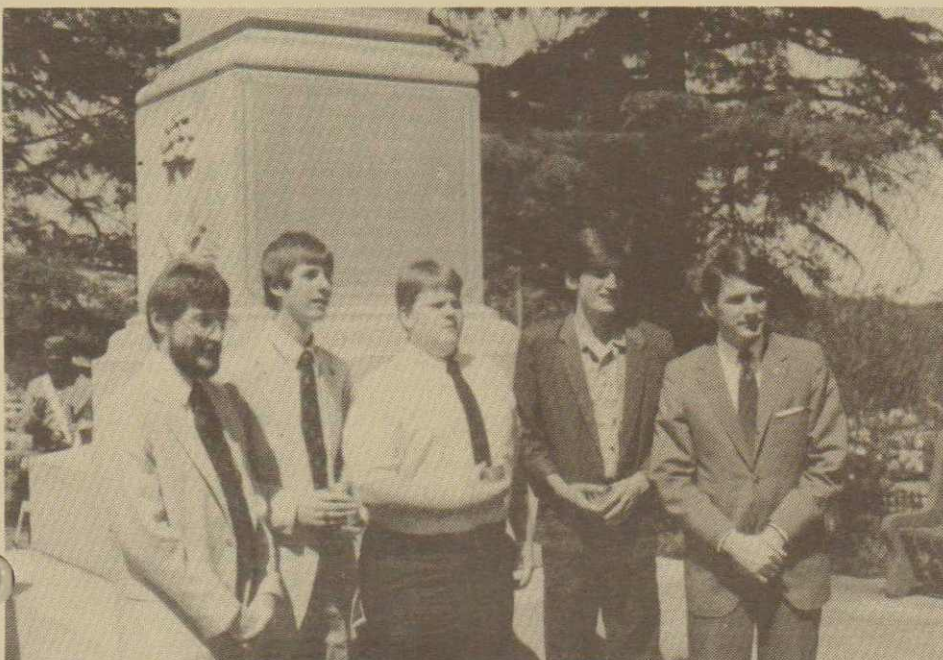
Finally, one student proved that his ignorance of history was exceeded only by his ignorance of current events when he cited the Emancipation Proclamation as being Lincoln's "greatest speech" and concluded by saying, "the Civil War...stopped all sectional rivalries,...and the quarrels between the government and the states."

The above citations prove that some of the high-school students in Greenville County are woefully deficient in an understanding of Southern History. (It is important to note that it is usually the more academically

motivated students who enter contests such as this.) This, however, should not be construed to include all students. There were, in fact, several very well-written and well-researched papers.

The question now is what can be done to rectify this distortion in the minds of South Carolina's school children? Mr. Sullivan recommends six things. 1) Start an essay contest in the school district covered by your camp. If every camp in the state did this we could soon have a state-wide finals competition. 2) Visit your county and school libraries to see what books are available for a student to use as sources. Are the subjects balanced and accurate? If gaps are found start a program in your camp to donate the necessary books. 3) Do the libraries have subscriptions to the Southern Partisan? If not, donate subscriptions. 4) Examine the textbooks used by the schools in your area and how they recount Southern History. 5) Offer to supply members of your camp (especially any re-enactors who can wear their uniforms) to speak to history classes. And finally, 6) Consider sponsoring a Children of the Confederacy chapter in your area.

There cannot be a more important battleground for Southern history than in the classrooms of our state. It is not enough to rave at the ignorance and villainy of the studios of Hollywood and at the publishing houses of New York if the next generation cannot recognize their own history.



The winners of this years essay contest and Mr. Sullivan.

(KERSHAW continued)

came in contact. There were many men in Camden who deserved high praise. Kershaw was never stinting of his praise of others. There, in the same Court House in which he practiced Law and sat as Judge, he would want the same praise for Generals James Chesnut Jr., Cantey, Deas, Villepigue, and especially Kennedy, each of whom had his own distinguished career.

The following is quoted from Douglas Southhall Freeman's Lee's Lieutenants: "This South Carolina lawyer J. B. Kershaw continues to display aptitude in command and, at a time when the First Corps is strife-riven, he keeps his poise and the good opinions of his comrades. The fatal spring of 1864 which finds him a Major General, brings him many hours of high hazard. Kershaw passes thru them all as if they were the unvexing incidents of a quiet life. Even in the hour when his troops are surrounded, he loses none of his dignity. Behind that dignity is character, in the molding of which RELIGION has first place."

By Louis Douglas deLoach
Grandson of J. B. Kershaw

Financial Statement for the Period Ending
March 31, 1986

Bank Balance 1 March 1985	\$1,296.69
Deposits as of 31 March 1986	<u>3,991.49</u>
	\$5,288.18

Expenses

Palmetto Partisan	\$1,834.48
Stationery	335.78
Books	393.06
Newspaper Advertising	55.50
State Convention	139.68
Postage, Permit, & Phone Calls	200.79
Membership Applications	22.00
T-Shirts	277.77
Typewriter & Ribbon	333.85
Checks & Check Book	41.06
Contribution - Hurricane Damage to Beauvoir	100.00
	----- <u>\$3,733.97</u>

Bank Balance 31 March 1986	<u>\$1,554.21</u>
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Notes

Income was from sale of books and T-shirts and from State dues as remitted by the camps.

The Executive Committee approved the purchase of a typewriter for the editor of the PALMETTO PARTISAN. This was a reconditioned typewriter.

The postage permit of 50.00 was to the U.S. Postoffice for a bulk mail permit.

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
THE PALMETTO PARTISAN

c/o Bill Cross, Editor
2 Lady Marion Lane
Greenville, SC 29607



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